

21 Cornhill, Boston,

Friday 4 P.M., Oct 12/55.

Dear Mr. Higginson,

Yrs. of yesterday's date has just come to hand, and I thank you for answering so promptly the ~~suspicions~~ points presented in my letter. It does not seem to me, however, ^{that you} to meet all the difficulties of the case, and, with your permission, I will advert to them briefly. 1. Your letter fully exonerates Mr. Phillips from the burden of the charge which Mr. Swift brought against him, so far as his ^(P.5) course was concerned at & after the alarm given in the meeting; but you do not, I think, quite meet the point whether he (W.P.) gave any pledge, to you or to ^{pledge} any body, of aid at the Court house, which he subsequently failed to ~~meet~~ fulfil.

2. You say nothing of T. Parker, and leave it to be inferred therefore that he is not exonerated

from the charge made by Mr. Swift, or, at least, from the essential part of it, vizt. of having made a pledge or promise which he did not redeem.

3. - The all-important features of that evening's work, as I have always understood them, lie back of the ~~persons~~^{points of time} which you chiefly dwell upon in your letter. I mean to say, that I have always understood that, in the meeting of the Sub-committee of the Vigilance Committee (of which Sub-committee you were one) there was an unanimous agreement not to make ~~to defer~~ the attack that night, and that the platform should so speak to the Meeting; that you, with ^{the} others, agreed to this, I not only do, but that you advocated it, as the wisest course. — If this was the agreement & the general understanding, there is no difficulty in accounting for the ^{the alarm given in the meeting,} confusion of minds & tongues which followed, and

for the failure at the Court house; and no
blame can justly rest upon those at the Faneuil
Hall for not being in Court Square.

I should be very glad, - as this subject is up
between us, - to learn from you what your
understanding was, before the commencement
of the meeting, of the decision to which the
Vigilance Committee, & its Sub-Committee, came.

Respectfully, Yours

Samuel C. Key Jr.

Points in answer to 2d question.

1. It was often necessary to reverse a plan, and then
counteract or oppose it.^{desire}
2. Especially where an negative decision had arrived,
i.e. not adopt.
3. In this case there were two instances, (1) opposing
surprise which had been thought of, (2) that to be informed at all
(3) after some time. (8) Weekly Committee.
4. The United States Committee was themselves the persons
concerned.

1st & 2d questions difficult answered previously